ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 6—NO 35. ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1855. WHOLE NO. 285.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[CHAPTER CCXXX.]

AN ACT to establish certain Post Roads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be established as Post Roads in lieu of those heretofore established, viz:

[CONTINUED.]

From Bridgeport, by Stratford, Derby, Ansonia, Humphreyville, Naugatuck, Waterbury, Waterville, Plymouth, Plymouth Hollow, Campville, East Litchfield, Wolcottville, Barrville, and West Winsted, to Winchester.

From Bridgeport, by Cold Spring, Newtown, Hawleyville, Brookfield, New Milford, Gaylord's Bridge, South Kent, Kent, Cornwall Bridge, West Cornwall, Falls Village, South Canaan, Canaan, Sheffield, (Massachusetts,) Great Barrington, Van Dusenville, and West Stockbridge, to State Line.

From Bolton Depot, by Coventry, Mansfield Depot, Mansfield, West Ashford, Ashford, Phœnixville, Abington, and Pomphret Landing, to Killingly.

From Bristol, by Terrysville, Plymouth, Plymouth Hollow, and Northfield, to Litchfield.

From Central Village, by Canterbury, Westminster, Scotland, and Windham, to South Windham.

From Colchester, by Westchester and Modus, to East Haddam.

From Collinsville, by New Hartford Centre, Torringford, and Bakersville, to Wolcottville.

From Collinsville, by Pine Meadows, New Hartford, Winchester, West Winstead, Millbrooke, Norfolk, West Norfolk, and East Canaan, to Canaan.

From Danbury, by Ball's Pond, to New Fairfield.

From Danbury, by New Fairfield, and Haviland Hollow, (New York,) to Patterson.

From Danbury, by Bethel, to Hawleyville.

From Falls Village, by Salisbury, Lakeville, and Ore Hill, to North East, N. Y.

From Farmington, by Unionville, Burlington, and Harwinton, to Wolcottville.

From Greenwich, by North Greenwich, Round Hill, Banksville, and Stanwich, to Long Bridge.

From Hartford, by Bloomfield, Tariffville, Granby, North Granby, and East Granville, (Massachusetts,) to Blanford.

From Hartford, by West Hartford, Avon, Canton, Collinsville, New Hartford, Winchester, Millbrook, and Norfolk, to Canaan.

From Hartford, by West Hartford, Farmington, Bristol, Terrysville, Plymouth, Plymouth Hollow, to Northfield.

From Hartford, by Bloomfield, Simsbury, West Granby, and Hartland, to West Granville, Massachusetts.

From Hartford, by Hockanam and Glastenbury, to South Glastenbury.

From Hartford, by East Hartford, Glastenbury, Marlborough, Colchester, Salem, and Chesterfield, to New London.

From Hartford, by Poquonock, Rainbow, East Granby, West Suffield, and Feeding Hill, to Westfield, Massachusetts.

From Hartford, by Wethersfield, Rocky Hill, Cromwell, Middletown, Durham, Durham Centre, Forthford, and Fair Haven, to New Haven.

From Hartford, by West Hartford, Farmington, Bristol, Terrysville, Plymouth, Plymouth Hollow, and Northfield, to Litchfield.

From Hartford, by Buckland, Manchester, Manchester Station, Quarryville, Boston, Andover, and South Coventry, to Willimantic.

From Hartford, by New Britain, Plainville, and Forrestville, to Bristol.

From Hartford, by Bloomfield, Tariffville, Granby, and Southwick, to Westfield, Massachusetts.

From Hartford, by East Hartford, South Windsor, East Windsor Hill, and Windsorville, to Broad Brook.

From Hartford, by Bloomfield, Simsbury, West Granby, and Hartland, to West Granville, Massachusetts.

From Hartford, by Simsbury, North Canton, and Barkhamstead, to West Hartland.

From Hartford by East Hartford, East Windsor Hill, South Windsor, East Windsor, Broad Brook, Scitico, and Somerville, to Somers.

From Hartford, by East Hartford, Manchester, Quarryville, Coventry, South Coventry, Willimantic, Windham, Howard Valley, and Brooklyn, to West Killingly.

From Hartford, by East Hartford, Buckland, Oakland, Vernon, Rockville, Ellington Square, Pond, and West Stafford, to Stafford.

From Hartford, by East Hartford, Manchester, Bolton, Andover, Columbia, Liberty Hill, Lebanon, Franklin, and Norwichtown, to Norwich.

From Humphreysville, by Oxford, Southford, Southbury, Woodbury, Bethlehem, and South Adams, to Litchfield.

From Duett's City, by Griswold, Voluntown, and Pendleton Hill, to North Stonington.

From Litchfield to Wolcottville.

From Litchfield to Litchfield Railroad Station.

From Litchfield, by Goshen, West Goshen, and North Cornwall, to West Cornwall.

From Litchfield, by Bantam Falls, Woodville, New Preston, Marble Dale, and Northville, to New Milford.

From Middletown, by Portland, Middle Haddam, and East Hampton, to East Hampton Lake.

From Middletown, by Portland, Middle Haddam, Cobalt, Haddam, Leesville, Modus, East Haddam, Hadlyme, North Lyme, and Hamburg, to Lyme.

From Middletown to Meriden.

From Middletown, by Higganum, Haddam, East Haddam, Chester, Deep River, Centre Brooke, and Essex, to Saybrook.

From Middletown to Portland.

From Middletown, by East Berlin, to the Depot on the New Haven, Hartford, and Springfield Railroad.

From Middletown, by Portland, Cobalt, Middle Haddam, and East Hampton, to Chatham.

From Middletown, by Portland, Middle Haddam, East Hampton, Marlborough, Hebron, Columbia, and Willimantic, to Windham.

From Milford, by Derby, Humphreysville, and Naugatucke, to Waterbury.

From Naples, by Riker Hollow, to Prattsburgh.

From New Hartford, by Pleasant Valley, Hitchcockville, and Colbrook River, to New Boston, Massachusetts.

From New Haven, by Hamden, Cheshire, Southington, Plainville, Farmington, Avon, and Simsbury, to Tariffville.

From New Haven to East Haven.

From New Haven, by North Haven, Willingford, West Meriden, Meriden, Berlin, Kensington, New Brittain, Hartford, Windsor, Windsor Locks, Warehouse Point, Thompsonville, and Long Meadow, Massachusetts, to Springfield.

From New Haven, by Fair Haven, North Branford, North Guilford, North Madison, Killingworth, and Winthrop, to Deep River.

From New Haven, by West Haven, Milford, Stratford, Bridgeport, Fairfield, Southport, Westport, Sangatuck, Norwalk, South Norwalk, Darien Depot, Stanford, Miamus, Greenwich, Port Chester, New York, Rye, Mamaroneck, New Rochelle, East Chester, West Farms, Haerlem, and Yorkville, to New York.

From New Haven, by Fair Huven, Branford, Guilford, Madison, Clinton, Westbrooke, Saybrooke, Lyme, Laysville, East Lyme, and Waterford, to New London.

From New Hartford, by Pleasant Valley, Hitchcockville, Colbrooke River, New Boston, Massachusetts, and Otis, to West Becket.

From New London, by Uncasville, Norwich, Norwichtown, Yautic, North Franklin, South Windham, Willimantic, South Coventry, Eagleville, Mansfie'd Depot, West Willington, Stafford Springs, and Monson, Massachusetts, to Palmer.

From New London, by Groton Centre, Groton, Mystic, Mystic River, and Mystic Bridge, to Stonington, Connecticut.

From New London, by Mystic River or Mystic Bridge, (by water,) to Stonington.

From New Milford, by Bridgewater, to Roxburg.

From Newton, by South Britain, Southbury, and Woodbury, to Hotchkissville.

From New York, by Haerlem, West Farms, East Chester, New Rochelle, Mainaroneck, Rye Port, Chester, Greenwich, (Connecticut,) Stamford, Darien, Norwalk, Westport, Southport, Fairfield, Bridgeport, Stratford, to Milford.

From North Woodstock, by Woodstock, and Pomfret, to Quinebaug.

From Norwalk, by Weston, to Redding Ridge.

From Norwalk to New Canaan.

From Norwich, by Norwichtown, Franklin, Windham, Mansfield Centre, Mansfield, Tolland, Rockville, Ellington, Somers, North Somers, and East Long Meadow, Massachusetts, to Springfield.

From Norwich, by Preston, Griswold, Voluntown, Pendleton Hill, and North Stonington, to Westerly, Rhode Island.

From Norwich, by Norwichtown, Bozrah, and Bozrahville, to Colchester.

From Norwich, by Poquetannuck, and Ledyard, to Gale's Ferry.

From Norwich, by Jewett's City, Plainfield, Central Village, West Killingly, Killingly, Wilkinson, Thompson, Fisherville, Webster, Massachusetts, Oxford, and Auburn, to Worcester.

From North Woodstock, by Woodstock, and Pomfret, to Wilkinson.

From Pleasant Valley to New Hartford.

From Pleasant Valley to Warwick Neck.

From Poughkeepsie, by La Grangeville, Crouse's Store, Pleasant Ridge, and Waitstown, to South Dover.

From Ridgefield, by Lewisburgh, (New York,) Vista, New Canaan, (Connecticut,) and North Stamford, to Stamford.

From Rockville, by Tolland, West Willington, Willington Centre, Moose Meadow, Westford, North Ashford, West Woodstock, Village Corners, and Dudley, to Webster, Massachusetts.

From Rough and Ready, by West Union Slayter's in Troupsburgh, and Brookfield, to Westfield, Pennsylvania.

From South Norwalk, by Norwalk, Wilton, Georgetown, Ridgefield, Redding, Redding Ridge, and Bethel, to Danbury.

From Stamford, to New Canaan.

From Stafford Depot, (Connecticut,) to Southbridge, (Massachusetts.)

From Stuartville, by Bloomfield, Tariffville, Granby, North Granby, and East Granville, (Massachusetts,) to Blanford.

From Tolland, by Moose Meadow, Westford, North Ashford, and West Woodstock, to North Woodstock.

From Unionville, by Burlington, and Harwinton, to Wolcottville.

From Vernon Depot, by Vernon, Rockville, and Tolland, to Stafford Springs.

From Voluntown, by Campbell's Mills, Collamer, and Sterling Hill, to Sterling.

From Waterbury to Watertown.

From Waterbury, by Marion, to West Meriden.

From Waterbury, by Watertown, to Litchfield.

From West Cornwall to Sharon.

From West Killingly, by Brooklyn, Hampton, Chaplin, and North Windham, to Willimantic.

From West Willington, by Moose Meadow, Westford, North Ashford, West Woodstock, and New Boston, to Webster, (Massachusetts.

From Willimantic, by Mansfield Centre and Chaplin, to Eastford.

From Windham to Willimantic.

NEW YORK.

From Addison, by South Addison, and Elkland, (Pa.,) and Oceola, to Knoxville.

From Albion, by Gaines, Waterport, Carlton, West Carlton, Yates, County Line, Somerset, Oclott, Wilson, and Ransomville, to Youngstown.

From Albany, by Ireland Corners, Newtonville, and Boght, to Crescent.

From Albany, by West Troy, to Troy.

From Albany, by Cedar Hills, and Coeymans, to New Baltimore.

From Albany, by Guilderland, Guilderland Centre, Knowersville, Township, West Township, Gallupsville, Schoharie, East Cobleskill, Barnsville, Cobleskill Centre, Cobleskill, and Warnerville, to Richmondville.

From Albany, by West Troy, Cohoes, Waterford, Schagticoke, Eagle Bridge, Centre White Creek, Cambridge, Shusan, Salem, West Rupert, (Vermont,) Rupert, West Paulet, Granville, (N. Y.,) Middle Granville, West Poultney, (Vt.,) Castleton, West Rutland, and Centre Rutland, to Rutland.

From Albany, by Norman's Kill, New Scotland, New Salem, East Berne, Berne, and Waldensville, to Gallupsville.

From Albany, by Kenwood, Bethlehem, Clarksville, Reedville, Westerloo, Rensselaerville, Medusa, and Oak Hill, to Durham.

From Albany, by Bethlehem Centre, Feura Bush, Keefer's Corners, and Indian Fields, to Greenville.

From Albany, by Guilderland, Dunnsville, East Duanesburg, Duanesburg, Esperance, Sloanesville, Carlisle, Sharon, Sharon Centre, and Leesville, to Cherry Valley.

From Albany, by Defriestville, and West Sand Lake, to Sand Lake.

From Albany, by Lisha's Kill, Schenectady, Hoffman's Ferry, Cranesville, Amsterdam, Tribe's Hill, Fonda, Canajoharie, Palatine Bridge, Fort Plain, St. Johnsville, Manheim, Little Falls, Herkimer, East Schuyler, West Schuyler, Utica, Whitestown, Oriskany, Rome, Green's Corners, Vefona, Verona Depot, Oneida Castle, Wampsville, Canastota, Syracuse, Belle, Isle, Canal, Jordan, Weedsport, Port Byron, Cruso, Clyde, Lock Berlin, Lyons, Newark, East Palmyra, Palmyra, Macedon, Perrinton, Penfield, Rochester, Gates, North Chili, Churchville, Bergen, South Byron, Batavia, West Batavia, Corfu, Crittenden, Mill Grove, and Cheektowaga, to Buffalo.

From Almond, by McHenry's Valley, and Collin's Settlement, to Philipville.

From Alden to Mill Grove.

From Alden, by Cowlesville and Folsomville, to Bennington.

From Alden, by South Alden, and Willis's Mill, to East Aurora.

From Almond, by Canakedier and Phillip's Creek, to Phillipsville.

From Adams, by Rodman, East Rodman, South Rutland, Champion, South Roads, to Copenhagen.

From Alps, by Hoag's Corners, and East Nassau, to Moffit's Store.

From Amsterdam, by Port Jackson, Minaville, Braman's Corners, to Burtonsville.

From Amsterdam, by Perth, Vail's Mills, Broad Albin, North Broad Albin, Union Mills, Northampton, Osborne's Bridge, and Newton's Corners, to Northville.

From Amsterdam, by Port Jackson, Minaville, Fort Hunter, and Auriesville, to Glen.

From Amsterdam, by Hagaman's Mills, West Galway, Galway, North Galway and Providence, to Barkersville.

From Antwerp, by North Wilna, Wilna, Carthage, and Deep River, to Denmark.

From Andover, by Independence, to Whitesville.

From Angelica, by Allen Centre, Short Tract, Granger, and Hunt's Hollow, to Portageville.

From Argyle, by North Argyle, and South Hartford, to Hartford.

From Attica, by Varysburg, Johnsonburg, North Java, East Java, and East China, to China.

From Auburn, by Sennet, Seneca River, Cats, Meredian, Ira, Hannibal Centre, Hannibal, and Kinney's Four Corners, to Oswego.

From Auburn, by Fleming, Scipio, Venice, Genoa, East Genoa, North Lansing, West Groton, and East Lansing, to South Lansing.

From Auburn, by Fleming, The Square, Scipioville, Sherwood's, Poplar Ridge, Ledyard, King's Ferry, Five Corners, Lansingville, Ludlowville, South Lansing, and Forest City, to Itchica.

From Auburn, by Owasco Lake, Moravia, Locke, Summer Hill, and Homer, to Cortlandt Village.

From Auburn, by Pontico, to Skaneateles.

From Auburn, by Owasco, and Niles, to Kellogsville.

From Auburn to Port Byron.

From Auburn, by Aurelius, Union Springs, and Cavanna, to Aurora.

From Ausable Forks, by Wilmington, Jay, and Upper Jay, to Keene.

From Ausable Forks, by Black Brook, Union Falls, Merrisville, Duane, and South Dickinson, to Nicollville.

From Ausable Forks, by Black Brook, Franklin Falls, and Bloomingdale, to Surane Lake.

From Bambridge, by West Bainbridge, Coventryville, Coventry, Greene, Geneganslet, and Trignple to Whitney's Point.

From Ballstown, by West Milton, South Galway, Whiteside's Corners, Providence, North Hampton, and Edinburg, to West Day.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, February 8, 1855.

☞ As it is apparent that Know Nothingism is destined to swallow the fragments of the whig party, we are determined to keep southern whigs posted up, as well as we may be able, in regard to the character of their new allies. The following resolutions were adopted at the Massachusetts Know Nothing State Convention, a week or two since. Read and ponder:

"*Resolved*, That we hail with hope and joy the recent brilliant success of the republican party in the States of Maine, Iowa, Indiana, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and we trust these victories are a foreshadow of others soon to come, by which the free States shall present one solid phalanx of opposition to the aggressions of slavery.

"*Resolved*, That in the present chactic condition of parties in Massachusetts, the only star above the horizon is the love of human liberty *and the abhorrence of slavery*, and that it is the duty of all anti-slavery men to rally round the republican party, as an organization which invites the united action of the people on the transcending question of slave dominion which now divides the Union.

"WHEREAS *Roman Catholicism and slavery, being alike founded and supported on the basis of ignorance and tyranny*, and being, therefore, natural allies in every warfare against liberty and enlightenment: Therefore, be it

Resolved, THAT THERE CAN EXIST NO REAL HOSTILITY TO ROMAN CATHOLICISM WHICH DOES NOT EMBRACE SLAVERY, ITS NATURAL CO-WORKER IN OPPOSITION TO FREEDOM AND REPUBLICAN INSTITUTIONS."

Southern whigs, what do you think of the entertainment to which you are invited? How do you like the Know Nothing platform, as above set forth? Can you fraternize with such a band of traitors and villains as the Massachusetts Know Nothings most evidently are?

From our Raleigh Correspondent.

RALEIGH, Jan. 26, 1855.

Dear News:—The great incident of the session of the Legislature, so far, has been the passage through the Senate of the bill for the *Western* extension of the North Carolina Railroad; which passed its third reading on the 24th, by a vote of 32 to 16. The original bill, as introduced by Mr. Fisher, was amended in various sections, on the motions of Messrs. Graham, Coleman, Fisher and Haughton. Besides these gentlemen, who all acted a prominent part in the debate on its behalf, the bill was ably supported by Messrs. Thomas of Jackson, Hoke, Rayner, Wilder, and others. An amendment, offered by Mr. McDowell, proposing to stop the payment of subscription by the State, after the payment of the first subscription of $600,000, until after the action of the next Legislature,—an amendment destructive to the objects of the bill,—was only voted down by the casting vote of the Speaker. Thus has the casting vote of a Democratic Speaker twice saved this noble State enterprise.

The bill, as amended, provides that the Road shall be extended from Salisbury to some point on the French Broad River,—its subsequent direction being left for the determination of the next Legislature. Whenever $200,000 have been subscribed by individuals, the State is to subscribe $400,000; and when this has been expended, and the section thus built has been equipped and put in operation, and another $200,000 subscribed by individuals, the State is to subscribe another $400,000, and so on in succession;—*provided*, that the State is never to be called on for more than $400,000 in any one year. This is not as good as if the whole amount of State's subscription had been voted at once, but is the best that could be obtained under the circumstances, and fully commits the State to the prosecution of this great work. It will doubtless pass the Commons also. So far so good. Now for the French Broad Railroad, and our Buncombe friends will be satisfied.

A bill has passed the Commons for a Railroad from Wilmington, via Charlotte, to Rutherfordton, the State *endorsing bonds* for two thirds of the stock. It is hard to say what will be its fate in the Senate. Many eastern, as well as western gentlemen, fear its influence on the passage through the Commons of the western extension bill; and should that idea become general, it will probably be fatal to the Wilmington Road—at least with regard to its extension beyond Charlotte.

For various other internal improvement projects, I refer you to the reporters of the Raleigh papers.

There is no talk of an adjournment yet.—The amount of business before the Legislature is greater than at any previous session; and they could not pass a more useful measure the bill now before the Senate, providing for annual sessions.

The winter has been very mild here—no snow, and little cold weather; but to day it has turned colder, and at this time, 8 P. M., the streets are freezing fast. *

☞ Hon. David S. Reid has our grateful thanks for a copy of Lieut. Gibbon's Report of his Exploration of the Amazon, with accompanying maps. It is a deeply interesting work, and we have earnestly desired to possess a copy.

☞ The editor of the Asheville Spectator having attempted to prejudice this immediate community against us, by charging that we are opposed to the French Broad Road, and having signally failed in his benevolent design, attempted in his paper of last Saturday to divert public attention from the real point first raised, as well as from the unenviable position he occupies in the matter, by pouring upon us a column and a half of low-flung ribaldry and malicious personal abuse. Having heretofore thoroughly exposed the whole trick, our answer to this chapter of billingsgate is couched in one word—*contempt!*

☞ Hon. John Slidell has been re-elected U. S. Senator from Louisiana.

"PROPERTY IS ROBBERY."

This terse proposition of a distinguished French Socialist seems about to be acted on in New York. At a meeting of foreigners in the Tabernacle some days since, Mr. Roeder addressed the following language to his countrymen:

"Brethren, for the first time I speak in an assembly like this. We have not all the same language, but our feelings are the same; they unite us here with the American people. For the advancement of these sentiments, we must not only unite with them in speeches, but also in acts. In our country we have fought for liberty, and many of us have lost in battle our fathers, brothers, or sons. Here we are free, but not free enough. We want the liberty of living. [Applause.] We have fought in Germany for liberty of speech and the liberty of the press. The German press is against us in this movement, but we need not care for what those papers say; we must act on our own hook. Here we have social liberty, liberty of speech, and liberty of the press, and when we want any thing that is just we are bound to obtain it. [Applause.] If you don't know your rights yet, hunger will teach them to you. You don't get bread nor wood, and there is plenty of them. At our revolution in June we obtained three months' credit, and when we had no bread we soon obtained it, because we were 200,000 bayonets strong. I have nothing further to say than to advise you to put in practice the principles of the social republic. The Tribune said to day that the rich would give us a million if they were forced to it; but now they will hold their money in their pockets and refuse to give it up. When the wolf is hungry he has no consideration, and takes his food fearlessly when he finds it; it must be the same with the masses. Help yourselves, and then God will help you. We must act as the wolf, and we do not want any auxiliaries! Let us act by ourselves." [Applause.]

This doctrine of Mr. Roeder, remarks the Charleston Mercury, that the true principles of freedom require men to turn wolves and prey upon whatever will gratify their appetites, no matter at what cost to others, has been the poisoned element in all the so-called "liberal movements" of Europe during the last half century. It has, of course, been the creed of robbers and thieves in all ages; but it is only in recent times that it has been advanced as a part of a politico-moral philosophy.

In principle, the declaration of Mr. Roeder is no new thing in American politics.—The Abolitionists, deciding that property in slaves was robbery, have long acted upon the suggestion that they had the wolf's right to seize, rend and devour both slave and master. If they now find the cry nearer home; if they now hear that property in houses, and funds, and all the comforts of life, is robbery, they cannot urge that it is not a fair and legitimate deduction from their teaching. They cannot but admit that their pleasant devices have returned to plague the inventor.

But there has been at the North another fruitful field for the cultivation of this denial of the rights of property. The score of projects for the confiscation of the public domain to the uses of a few, have been advocated on precisely the same principles as Mr. Roeder adopts, in advising his audience to turn wolves, and forage wherever they can find prey; and when the New York Tribune took up its captivating watch-word, "Vote yourself a farm,' it did not anticipate the more practical advice of Mr. Roeder—"Vote yourself a wolf, and take your dinner wherever you can find food!" The North is beginning to drain its own cup; and if it proves to be poisoned, and the dregs inexpressibly bitter, they may have the consolation of remembering, that we long ago warned them that such would be the end of their agitations.

☞ There are now 497 students at the Virginia University.

KANSAS.

The following extract we take from a recent letter from Gen. *Whitfield*, Delegate to Congress from Kansas Territory, written to Mr. Helms. It will be interesting to many of our readers:

"The introduction of the bill organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and the discussions which followed its introduction, have directed public attention during the last twelve months to a region which had hitherto been a *terra incognita*, inhabited by aborigines in a savage state, or partially reclaimed by the parental policy of the Government, seconded by the benevolent labors of the christian missionary. This vast region of country, stretching from the Missouri River to the Rocky Mountains, and comprising twelve degrees of latitude, embraces, of course, a great variety of climate, soil and natural productions. A large portion of it is a treeless waste, and never can be inhabited. But along the Missouri River, to the distance of a hundred miles westward, there is much fine land, particularly in the Territory of Kansas. I think I do not exaggerate when I say that the best land in Tennessee is of inferior fertility to that of Kansas. Some idea of its productiveness may be formed from the fact that the ordinary yield of corn to the acre is from fifty to seventy bushels; wheat from twenty to forty bushels; hemp from eight to twelve hundred lbs.; potatoes, turnips, and other esculent roots are produced with very little cultivation; plums and some other fruits grow spontaneously in various parts of the Territory.

From this general statement a correct estimate may be formed of the superior quality of the soil in the tillable portion of the Territory. Of course there are degrees of fertility in the soil of Kansas as elsewhere; but the general characteristic of the soil is, that it is entirely sterile, or of exuberant fertility.

The climate of Kansas is colder than that of Tennessee, in proportion to its more Northern geographical position. But while the emigrant should not expect in the Territory the mildness of a Southern winter, he will find himself equally removed from the extreme rigor of the Northern. In healthfulness, particularly in exemption from all pulmonary diseases, there is no climate, in my opinion, surpassing that of Kansas. If there is any drawback on the future growth of our Territory (and candor compels me to state everything, favorable or unfavorable,) it is the scarcity of timber. This scarcity is obviated, so far as fuel is concerned, by the great abundance of excellent coal found in all parts of the Territory. But to build comfortable houses and put farms under substantial fences will require some means. Persons in indigent circumstances, I fear, will have some difficulty, in many parts of the Territory, in procuring the material for building and fencing. But one whose pecuniary circumstances will admit of his procuring these necessaries, cannot, in my opinion, make a better investment of his capital than to open a farm in Kansas and engage in stock growing or cultivating the agricultural products which grow so luxuriantly in its virgin soil.

I mention this last peculiarity of Kansas—the scarcity of timber—with a view of presenting every difficulty the emigrant will encounter, so that on his arrival he may not be disappointed. Of course there is timber, particularly along the water courses; but not that abundance which is found in Tennessee, but will compare favorably as to timber with most prairie country; persons, rich or poor, who can procure a timbered "claim," must prosper, or the fault will be his own.

From the geographical position of Kansas, being the connecting link between the Mississippi valley and our valuable Pacific possessions, it must ever possess the advantage of an ever ready market, and enjoy great importance in connection with the inland commerce. From Kansas the great caravans to New Mexico, California and Oregon will take their departure, leaving of course much money among the people in exchange for cattle and products of the soil. Through Kansas, I have no doubt the great Pacific rail road will pass, making it the great thoroughfare between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.—There are already in progress, through the State of Missouri, three Railroads, destined soon to connect the Mississippi river with the Eastern border of the Territory. I have introduced into Congress a bill asking a donation of land for the continuation of one of these roads through the Territory. This grant if I may judge from the liberality exercised by Congress towards other Territories and States, will not be withheld."

☞ The dwelling house of Mr. Macajah Griffin, in Salisbury, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 20th ult., and, sad to relate, a little girl, aged about twelve years, was so badly burned as to cause her death in a short time. Several other members of the family were more or less injured.

☞ At the last accounts our Minister at Paris, Mr. Mason, was gradually recovering from his late paralytic attack. It is most probable, however, that if he is ever sufficiently restored, he will return home.

☞ The Knoxville Standard says there will be, during the present year, a greater demand for laborers at that place than ever before existed. *Men* are in demand everywhere. Of perfumed coxcombs, and drones who consume without producing, the world is already cursed with a surplus. Of the former class, Mr. Standard, Buncombe can't spare you any, as she expects to need all she has, to build her own Railroads, and other improvements. Of the latter class, she could perhaps spare you a few.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

☞From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, February 8, 1855.

Good Tidings of Great Joy!

PASSAGE OF FRENCH BROAD BILL!

It is with feelings of no ordinary gratification we lay before our readers the following letter from our Raleigh correspondent. It conveys the pleasing intelligence that our F. Broad Rail Road Bill has passed the second reading in the Senate—the "test vote"—by a very large majority. The matter may be regarded as fixed, and the redemption of West ern Carolina at hand! All honor to the Democratic Legislature of 1854–5! The noble Coleman has covered himself with glory and reflected honor upon his District. But we are not disposed to stop here. The gallant Mills, and Baxter, and Vance, and Yancey, and many others, deserve the gratitude of the people for their untiring efforts in behalf of this great enterprise. But to the letter:

From our Raleigh Correspondent.

RALEIGH, Feb. 1, 1855.

Dear News: I have good news to give you. This afternoon the Bill from the Commons, chartering the French Broad Railroad, passed its second reading in the Senate, (in this case the test vote,) by a majority of 28 to 7. It was brought up yesterday by Mr. Coleman, who had it in charge; but at 12 it gave way to the special order of the day, the bill to charter the Fayetteville and Greensboro' Road. In the afternoon it was again postponed, in order to give Mr. Thomas of Jackson time to draw up some amendments, which he desired to offer. To day it was strongly opposed by that gentleman, who offered several amendments, evidently designed to kill off the measure; such as, to locate the Road through the Reedy Patch Gap, &c., which were all voted down by large majorities.

Among the various friends of the Road, who acted and spoke for it, it would be invidious to mention any particular names. Of the Western Senators, Messrs. Coleman, Mills, and Hoke were most conspicuous; but another name deserves special mention; Mr. Rayner, of Hertford, though coming from a different section of the State, and having no interest in the question, save that arising from magnanimity, patriotism and his own sense of justice, came nobly to the aid of the friends of the bill, and did it essential service.

On the vote being announced, Mr. Coleman rose and said, that he was not uneasy about the passage of the bill; that in the face of the vote just given, there was no mistaking the sentiment of the Senate; but the session was drawing to a close, and it was an object to expedite the transaction of business, and he hoped he would not be considered importunate in moving (as he then did) that the rules be suspended, and the bill be put upon its third reading. Objection being made, Mr. C. withdrew his motion. The bill will come up again very soon, and will pass by an overwhelming majority.

So, at last, Mr. News, I think things are fixed pretty well, for "Buncombe."

Mr. Hoke informs me that injustice was done him in my letter of week before last.—That he is not against the Road, but only wished to postpone the question until the Western Extension was finally disposed of.—He voted for the bill.

The Dan River and Yadkin railroad bill was, this afternoon, rejected in the Commons.

The Indian Grave Gap Turnpike bill passed the Senate this morning, and goes to the Commons, (Yancy and McDowell Turnpike.)

The Revenue bill has passed the Commons, and been read the first time in the Senate.—It is estimated that the proposed taxes will produce a revenue of $500,000. One of its items is a tax on the sale of all foreign liquors. This might be regarded either as a temperance movement, or an act to protect domestic distilleries; but whether it was dictated by a horror of ardent spirits generally, or a desire to encourage the manufacture of "mountain dew," is best known to the honorable legislators themselves. A proposed tax of twenty five dollars on all *bachelors* over 30 years old, and worth $5,000 and upwards, was voted down.

A resolution passed the Senate, and was sent to the House, proposing to adjourn on the 12th February, and was there laid on the table. The adjournment will, probably, not be far from the day proposed. *

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We annex a short account of the final passage of the bill on its second reading in the Senate.

The amendment offered by Mr. Thomas, of Jackson, that the road shall be built with the same gauge as the North Carolina Railroad, was rejected.

Mr. Thomas also offered an amendment that the road be built across the Reedy Patch Gap, which was rejected by Ayes 4, Noes 24.

Mr. Thomas also offered an amendment prohibiting the building of this road until the North Carolina Railroad shall be extended to the French Broad valley, which was rejected by Ayes 2. Noes 28.

Mr. Thomas then stated that, having done his duty, as he conceived, with reference to this measure, he should make no further effort to amend or in opposition to the bill; but would ask leave to enter on the Journal of the Senate his protest against the measure. He asked time to prepare the protest, containing his reasons for his course upon the bill.

The bill passed its second reading as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Ashe, Biggs, Bower, Cherry, Coleman, Cunningham, Drake, Eaton, Faison, Fennell, Fisher, Gilmer, Haughton, Herring, Hoke, Jones, McCleese, McDowell, Martin, Mills, Mitchell, Morisey, Person, Rayner, Taylor, J. W. Thomas, Wilder, Wood—28.

Noes—Messrs. Brogden, Collins, Lane, Oldfield, Sanders, W. H. Thomas, Wiggins—7.

☞The Standard says: the Senate has agreed to reconsider the motion rejecting the bill for a new Judicial Circuit. We trust the bill may yet pass. It is demanded by every consideration of justice and convenience.

AIDS TO THE GOVERNOR.

Gov. Bragg has appointed the following gentlemen as his Aids, with the rank of Colonel:

W. L. Kennedy, of Beaufort.
John W. Cunningham, of Person.
M. J. McDuffie, of Cumberland.
John G. Yancey, of Madison.

☞Judge Saunders will hold the Spring Courts on this Circuit.

THE SPOLIATION BILL.

On Saturday the 28th ult. the bill providing for French Spoliations, and for the appointment of three Commissioners to adjust the claims, and of an attorney to defend the Government against unjust applications for relief, passed the House of Representatives by ayes 110, nays 76. The Commissioners are required to sit two years, and five millions is made the limit of the expenditure for the object proposed.

"The News says that ex-Gov. Morehead, ex-Gov. Graham, and the Hon. Willie P. Mangum, were 'once distinguished and leading Democrats.' Will the News be kind enough to adduce some evidence in support of this declaration? We never heard of it before.—*Spectator.*

The News repeats its assertion, that they were all once Jackson Democrats, and challenges any well informed politician in the State to a denial of the fact. Our neighbor is unmarried, and of course a young man, and it is not to be expected he was a very close observer of political movements twenty years since. We commend to his careful reading the files of the Raleigh Register and Standard about that period. From them he will learn many things he "never heard of before."

☞We are much gratified at finding our old favorite, the Columbia *South Carolinian*, again among our exchanges. It has sprung from the ashes of the destructive fire of 7th December last, more beautiful than before.

RABUN GAP ROAD.

It may not be generally known that the entire amount necessary to complete this work, and, indeed, half a million of dollars more than the amount necessary, has been secured. The State of Tennessee contributes $750,000, individuals and counties in Tennessee $340,000. The State of South Carolina subscribes $1,000,000, and endorses bonds for $1,000,000. The city of Charleston subscribes $1,050,000, and other corporations and citizens of South Carolina, $500,000.—Besides which, the Company is authorized to mortgage the road for $1,500,000 more.—This all makes $6,140,000. The contractors have agreed to take 25 per cent. of their contracts in stock—say $1,875,000. Thus there will be $515,000 more than the estimated cost of the road, which is $7,500,000. The road will be 196 miles long, will extend from Knoxville, Tenn., to Anderson C. H., S. C., where it will connect with existing railroads to Columbia and Charleston. It will pass by Franklin.

"Our neighbor of the News defends Mr. Clingman's position on mediation, and concludes:—'If our neighbor can pan anything out of this, to serve his purpose, he is welcome to it.' We can 'pan' nothing out of it. There is not a *grain* of sense in it."—*Spectator.*

We tried to adapt the article to your capacity, but it seems overshot the mark at last.

☞A man named Wheeler, at San Francisco, lately accomplished the feat of walking one hundred and one consecutive hours, without a moment's rest.

☞The Washington Star says the British Minister has sent orders to the squadron in the Caribbean Sea, not to allow the Kinney expedition to land on any portion of Central America.

DEATH OF A GREAT AND GOOD MAN.

Bishop WILLIAM CAPERS, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, departed this life at his residence in Anderson, S. C., on Monday morning, 29th ult., after a short illness.

From a biographical sketch of this eminent man, which we find in the Charleston Standard, we learn that he was born in St. Thomas' Parish, S. C., January 26, 1790. After going through the usual course of classical studies at the South Carolina College, he studied law for a while in the office of Judge Richardson, at Statesburg—but his religious convictions having early acquired consistence, he relinquished the law for divinity, and applied for admission into the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1811 he was ordained a Deacon and stationed in Charleston; previous to which, in 1809, we find him a Licentiate, preaching in the Wateree circuit; in 1810, in the Pee Dee; in 1812, Orangeburg circuit; 1813, ordained an Elder and stationed in Wilmington. From 1814 until 1846, he continued to fill various high and responsible positions in his own Conference bounds. In 1846 he was elected one of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, which office he filled at the time of his death. Of Bishop Capers as a preacher, it is needless to speak. His travels and labors were extensive, and almost every portion of the Southern country has been privileged to hear his soul animating sermons. He served his God and the Church long and faithfully, and has gone to reap his reward. Peace to his ashes and blessings upon his memory.

"I would express him simple, grave serene,
In doctrine uncorrupt, in language plain;
And plain in manner, decent, calm, and chaste,
And natural in gesture—much impressed
Himself, as conscious of his awful charge,
And anxious mainly that the flock he feeds
May feel it too."

☞The charge has been made upon the present Administration of the United States, that the foreign born citizens have received especial favor in the distribution of public offices; and to show the want of foundation, in fact, for such a charge, the Washington Union of the 30th ult. makes a long exhibit upon the subject of the relative proportion of such appointments, from which we gather the following particulars. The whole number of persons employed in the Postoffice Department, clerks, assistants, &c., are one hundred, of whom 88 are of American, and 12 of foreign birth. The whole number of persons employed in the Departments of the Interior are 321, of whom 286 are American, and 35 of foreign birth. Of those employed by the Department of State abroad, exclusive of Consuls, the whole number is 42, of whom four were born abroad. The whole number employed in the Department of State are 456, of whom 430 are Americans, and 26 foreign born. These proportions establish the fact that there is no such encouragement given by the Government of the U. States to the foreign born citizens of this country.

Female Riot at the West.

Cincinnati, Jan. 30.

At Mount Pleasant, in this county, about fifty women attacked and demolished a large quantity of liquor belonging to a tavern keeper, and dragged the owner through the liquor, which stood six inches deep on the floor.

Warrants were sworn out in the police court for about twenty, but the police returned this afternoon, and reported an inability to make arrests. They will go out again with reinforcements to-night.

Snow Storm at the West.

Chicago, Jan. 29.

We have had another fierce storm of snow and wind. The train on the Chicago and Mississippi railroad, with a large number of passengers and several members of the legislature, were frozen up on the priairie in snow some eight feet deep. The passengers burned the cars, and by robbing the cars of a consignment, preserved themselves from starvation.—By last accounts they were still there. Relief, however, had been sent to them on Saturday night.

Death of Senor Molina.

Washington, February, 1, 1855.

Senor Felipe Molina, Minister for the Republics of Casta Rica and Guatemala, is dead.

Death of Mr. Pleasanton.

Washington, February 1, 1855.

Mr. Stephen Pleasanton, Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, died to-day.

Steamboat Disaster.

New Orleans, Feb. 1, 1855.

The steamer Eliza sunk in the Mississippi, below Memphis, last week and it is feared that thirty lives were lost.

COTTON FACTORY DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Watertown, N. Y. Jan. 30.

The cotton factory of H. S. McColburn, at Carthage, Jefferson county, N. Y., was burned down on Friday night last. The building, machinery, and a large stock of cotton are a total loss. No insurance.

From Texas.

New Orleans, Jan. 29.

Texas dates to Thursday have been received here. A battle is reported near Pacos River between the Rangers and Camanche Indians, in which the former were victorious, killing seven and capturing many more.

COLUMBIA, January 26.—The old Chapel building of the South Carolina College and the adjoining east wing were totally destroyed by fire this morning. The fire originated in the roof near the cupola, and was caused by a defective flue. The wind blowing a gale from the Northwest, rendered all efforts to save the buildings fruitless. The loss is estimated at $20,000. The furniture of the students was mostly saved.

Late European News.

FURTHER BY THE AFRICA.

Boston, Feb. 1.

The steamer Africa has arrived from Halifax.

The London Times gives an awful picture of the condition of the English troops in the Crimea. Only 14,000 infantry were fit for duty, and other corps were reduced in the same proportion. It thinks the army will be annihilated unless an unexpected stroke of fortune intervenes.

The French riflemen had obtained possession of an important post near Bala Klava, driving the Russians back with heavy loss.

A despatch from Odessa, of the 6th, says that the frost had put the roads in good condition for the transport of Russian reinforcements to Perekoss.

In the hospitals at Scutari, the wounded of the allies are dying so fast that it is found necessary to transport the invalids to Malta or England.

The Boulogne Gazette says much doubt is expressed at Berlin if Russia and Austria agree relative to the freedom of the Danube and the protectorate of the principalities.

The rumored changes in the English Cabinet are denied.

China advices state that the rebels had captured an imperialist war vessel at Canton.

The Paris Bourse declined three-eighths on the receipt of the latest news from the East.

St. Petersburg dates of the 11th state that a pacific tone prevailed in political circles.

Later from California.

New York, January 25.

The steamer George Law arrived here about 9 1-2 o'clock this morning, with the California mails of the 1st instant, and $1,251,000 in gold.

The news by this arrival is unimportant.—There had been no rain until the day the steamer sailed, when a tremendous storm prevailed.

The Panama Railroad will probably be formally opened on the 10th February.

The storm on the 1st inst., did much damage at San Francisco. It was more severe than any storm experienced since 1852.

The depression of the mining interests for want of rain was severely felt. The interior traders were doing no business.

The Supreme Court of California declares Sacramento to be the Capitol of the State.

The State Legislature was to meet on the 7th inst. The only question of importance was the election of a successor to Mr. Gwin in the U. S. Senate. Mr. Gwin and Mr. Broderick were the principal candidates.

The dry season had seriously affected the mercantile community, and prices had given way a little. The supply of gold from the interior was limited, and the drain was severely felt.

The rains of the 1st inst., had given fresh hopes, and it was thought business would revive. A large quantity of earth was prepared for rain in the dry diggins, and the indications were favorable to the miners commencing active operations, thus influencing business throughout the State.

Senatorial Election.

Boston, January 31, 1855.

The Senate to-day choose the Hon. Henry Wilson U. S. Senator, vice Everett resigned. The House had already chosen Wilson.

Dismissal of Lieut. Hunter.

Washington, January 31, 1855.

It is confidently stated here that Lieutenant Charles G. Hunter, of Alvarado celebrity, has been dismissed from the service by the Secretary of the Navy, for leaving the Brazil Squadron without orders.

Secretary Guthrie.

This gentleman came from Kentucky,—a fresh public man, quite unknown to fame, into the Treasury Department,—and we regretted his coming there thus. The experiment of a green hand in the Treasury, has always been a bad one hitherto,—and was bad, even in the case of so distinguished a lawyer as Mr. Meredith, Gen. Taylor's Secretary of the Treasury.

But Mr. Guthrie has, in the discharge of the duties of his office, surpassed all public expectation,—both in his ability—in his exemption from party follies—and his trustworthiness,—and we see no reason why we should not say so. He has not only administered the Treasury well,—but in the main, he has guarded it well,—and in the period of a widespread bankruptcy, he is likely to have lost but little. He has been a fair man,—an upright man, and an honorable man. What more need be said?—and may we not add,—it would be a public pity to lose such a man,—in the natural apprehension we have, that if we go further, the public will fare worse.

Hence, we hope there is no truth in the rumor,—that he is about to leave Washington, and go home to Kentucky.—*N. York Express, (Whig.)*

THE MAN AND THE VINE.—In one of the early years after the creation of the world, man began to plant a vine, and Satan saw it, and he drew near.

"What plantest thou, son of earth?"—said the prince of demons.

"A vine," replied the man.

"Oh, its fruit is pleasant to look at, and delicious to taste; from it is produced a liquid that fills the heart with joy.

"Well since wine makes glad the heart of man I will help the to plant this tree."

So saying, the demon brought a lamb, and slew it, then a lion, then an ape, and last of all a pig, killing in succession, and moistening the roots of the vine with the blood.

Thence it has happened ever since, that when a man drinks a small portion of wine he becomes as gentle and caressing as a lamb; after a little more, as strong and bold as a lion; when he takes a little more he resembles an ape in his folly and the absurdity of his mischievous actions; but when he has swallowed the liquid to excess he is like a pig wallowing in the mire.

Jones stepped up to a gentleman who was engaged in conversation with about a dozen others, and said—

'It seems to me I have seen your physiognomy some where before, but I can't imagine where.

'Very likely,' he replied, 'I have been the keeper of a prison for the last twenty years.'

Ratified Acts.

We publish below a list of such bills and resolutions passed by the General Assembly, as have been ratified by the Speakers of the two Houses and become laws. We are indebted for the list to Mr. Busbee, the attentive and excellent Reading Clerk of the Senate:

ACTS.

1. An act to protect wild fowl, &c.
2. An act in relation to Elizabeth City.
3. An act emancipating Jerry, a slave.
4. An act to incorporate the town of Roxborough.
5. An act to provide for the issue of additional stock by the Seaboard and Roanoke R. R. Company.
6. An act authorizing the Nantahala and Tuckasege Turnpike Company to build a toll bridge.
7. An act concerning Justices of the Peace in the counties of Randolph, Alamance and Wake. [Twenty Justices to form a quorum.]
8. An act to pay the Wardens of the Poor in Mecklenburg County.
9. An act to authorize the Trustees of the Louisburg Female Academy to convey land, &c.
10. An act to authorize the paying of Wardens of the Poor for their services.
11. An act to amend the act incorporating the Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road Company.
12. An act to incorporate Union Academy.
13. An act to protect live stock from malicious destruction.
14. An act to encourage wolf killing in Jackson County.
15. An act concerning Haw River in Alamance County.
16. An act to number the West Regiment in Madison County.
17. An act to pay Wardens of the Poor in Alamance and Duplin.
18. An act to amend an act of 1852, entitled "An act concerning the place of trials for civil process before Justices of the Peace."
19. An act to incorporate the Washington Steam Tug Company.
20. An act to appoint Commissioners to lay off a road in Rowan County.
21. An act concerning public roads in Watauga County.
22. An act to authorize the collection of arreages of taxes in Jackson County.
23. An act to authorize the Wardens of the Poor in Pasquotank and Yancey to sell certain lands.
24. An act to incorporate the two Academies in Asheborough.
25. An act to emancipate John Good, a slave.
26. An act to provide for the improvement of the road from Wilkes by Meat Camp Creek to the Tennessee Line.
27. An act to authorize the erection of a Court House in Iredell County.
28. An act to amend an act incorporating Neuse River Manufacturing Company.
29. An act to amend several acts chartering the Asheville and Greenville Plank Road Company.
30. An act authorizing gates across the public road in Green River Cove, Henderson Co.
31. An act establishing a new county by the name of Polk.
32. An act authorizing the County Court of Henderson to sell lands, &c.
33. An act authorizing the Raleigh and Gaston R. Road Company to take stock in the Roanoke Valley Rail Road Company.
34. An act to extend the time for perfecting titles, &c.
35. An act to incorporate the town of Newton.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. A resolution authorizing the State Treasurer to raise $100,000.
2. A resolution to furnish the Treasurer with one hundred copies of his Report.
3. A resolution concerning the Deaf and Dumb Asylum.
4. A resolution in favor of Jeptha Woodard.
5. A resolution concerning produce carried on Railroads.
6. A resolution to furnish office of Clerk of the Senate.
7. A resolution to pay over to the North Carolina Railroad Company the balance of the State's subscription, $280,000.
8. A resolution in favor of W. W. Holden and J. H. Decarteret. [Pays for printing and binding the Revised Statutes for the use of the Assembly.]
9. A resolution in favor of John Green.
10. A resolution in favor of D. A. Ray & Co.
11. A resolution concerning documentary evidence.
12. A resolution in favor of Jasper Tinnen.
13. A resolution in favor of S. W. Chadwick.
14. A resolution in favor of Warren Winslow.
15. A resolution in favor of Thomas I. Judkins.
16. A resolution in favor of E. D. Davis.
17. A resolution to purchase clocks for the two Houses.
18. A resolution in favor of Stephen D. Pool.
19. A resolution to procure curtains for the two Halls of the Capitol.
20. A resolution in favor of O. H. Perry.
21. A resolution in relation to the Public Treasurer.—*Ral. Standard.*

THE WAY TO BUILD UP A STATE.—Gov. Grimes, of Iowa, in his inaugural address, thus describes the wants of the thriving State over which he presides:

"She wants educated farmers and mechanics, engineers, architects, metallurgists and geologists. She needs men engaged in the practical duties of life, who have conquered their professions, and who are able to impart their knowledge to others. She wants farmers who shall be familiar with the principles of chemistry as applied to agriculture; architects and mechanics, who will adorn her with edifices worthy of so fair a land; and engineers and geologists who will develope her resources, and thus augment the wealth and happiness of her citizens. This want can only be supplied by the establishment of a school of applied sciences. I have no hesitation, therefore, in recommending that a University fund be appropriated to establish a practical, scientific or polytechnic school."

Thomas Jefferson's grand daughter is teaching school in Washington city.

A Sanguinary Encounter in California.

A SOUTH CAROLINIAN.

By the late advices from California, which, to a great extent, have been crowded out by the press of matter for the last few days, we find the following account of a most sanguinary contest, which we think is deserving of a separate paragraph.

Since Crocket's death at the Alamo, there is hardly any record of such desperate fighting. We learn that on the 19th instant, three men, who afterwards proved to be a Mr. James C. McDonald, of Alabama, now deceased, Dr. Bolivar A. Sparks, of Mississippi, and Capt. Jonathan R. Davis, of South Carolina, were travelling on foot on a trail in a deep, almost inaccessible and uninhabited *canon*, about forty miles north of Placerville. As they were passing the base of a mountain, a party of men who were concealed in the bushes near the trail, sprung up and commenced firing at them. Mr. McDonald fell dead. He was shot before even aware of his danger. He and his party had nothing but their revolvers. Dr. Sparks shot twice at the banditti, and then fell severely wounded. In the meantime, Capt. Davis, who was the first to commence shooting in defence of himself and party, in an instant after the first volley of the robbers, being still under, kept up an incessant fire upon them with his revolver, every ball forcing its victim to bite the dust, until all the loads of both parties seemed to have been discharged. The surviving robbers made a charge upon Capt. Davis with bowie knives, and one with a short sword or sabre. Capt. Davis stood his ground firmly until they rushed up abreast of him within about four steps. He then made a spring upon them with a large bowie knife, and gave three of them wounds that proved fatal.—Having wounded the other one very slightly, and disarmed him by throwing his knife in the air in warding off a blow, as this last man expressed in a tone of gratitude before his death, Capt. D. went to work at once, tearing up his own shirt and binding up all the wounds of the living of both his friends and enemies.

Parties who had observed these proceedings from a distance, and were now just able to come up, were surprised to find bodies of twelve persons stretched upon the ground, eleven of whom were already dead or soon after died of their wounds. But although twenty-eight bullet holes were counted in Capt. Davis' hat and clothes (seventeen through his hat and eleven through his coat and shirt,) he received but two very slight flesh wounds. This band of villians was a newly organized one, and had just commenced operations, having a day or two previous committed several murders and robberies.

Lest the above should seem to partake too strongly of the character of romance, it may be stated that the account is subscribed to by seventeen persons, who say in reference to it, that "no officer having been within a convenient distance to attend to a case of emergency that has just happened to our isolated camp here, the undersigned constituted themselves a coroners' jury, and held an inquest over the deceased bodies of twelve men, that were killed within a mile of our camp, on the 19th inst., a full account of which we deem it our duty to publish.—Three of the undersigned were eye-witnesses of the whole scene, though too far off to give aid in any way, and the rest of us can readily vouch for their veracity." It is also corroborated by a letter from another witness of the fight, and by an expressman who had just arrived at Placerville when the mail left that place.

Another letter, dated Rocky Canon, December 20th, to Wm. Henderson, Esq., Placerville, is as follows:

Three of the wounded robbers having died last night, we had ten of them to bury. One survives, who will probably recover; he is marked, however, for life, having lost his nose in toto, and shot through the fore finger of his right hand. Seven of them were shot through the head. The surviving one, who seems to be but little hurt, says that their band was composed of two Americans,—Frenchmen, five Sidneymen and four Mexicans, and they had just commenced operations, having killed six Chinamen three days ago, and four Americans the day before yesterday. Although we counted 28 bullet holes in Capt. Davis' hat and clothes, 19 through his hat, and 11 through his coat and shirt, he received but two very slight wounds.

Yours truly, JOHN WEBSTER.

To Wm. Henderson, Esq., County Surveyor, Placerville.

Jonathan R. Davis is brother to Dr. Davis, of foreign stock notoriety, residing near Columbia, in this State. He graduated in the South Carolina College in 1838, and afterwards went to Mexico with the Palmetto Regiment, where he saw some hard fighting. At the close of the war he went to California, and was already distinguished in the annals of that State, by a fight with a grizzly bear, in which he lost four of his teeth, and had his face frightfully mangled.

[*Charleston Standard.*

A wholesale drug store in Sacramento, California, has suspended business "in consequence of unparalleled healthiness of the season."

As a proof of the hardness of the times there is a man in Ohio who kills only half a pig at a time

A landlord in New York city, who sued his tenant for house rent, has been non-suited, because the house was overrun with roaches.

The Worcester Transcript knows a man so mean, that he won't draw his breath for fear that he will lose the interest.

It is stated that Gen. Scott apprehends a troublesome and protracted war with the Indians in the West. There are symptoms of combinations of the Sioux, who seem to be impressed with the idea that they can hold our army at bay.

John S. Barbour, Sr., a distinguished citizen of Virginia, died recently at his residence in Culpepper county, Va.

A remarkable religious excitement has broken out in the Maryland Penitentiary, and many of the convicts have made profession of religion.

To keep preserves or wine from intruders' label the jars or bottles "*Arsenic.*"

Notice.

The Trustees of Holston Conference Female College are requested to meet at the County Clerk's Office, on Saturday the 17th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. A full and punctual attendance is desired, as important business will be brought forward.

J. M. CARLISLE,
President of the Board.

Asheville, Feb. 8th, 1855. 2w

Just Received.

A large and well assorted stock of Miles' Ladies Shoes, varying in size from 1 to 7, which can be had extremely low for cash. Ladies will confer a favor, both on themselves and us, by giving us a call.

J. M. BLAIR.

Feb. 8th, 1855. tf

NOTICE.

The Board of the Western Baptist Convention will meet on Friday before the 4th Sabbath in February, at Berea meeting house, Swannanoa, Buncombe. As business of importance will come before the Board, it is hoped there will be a full attendance.

B. BRUCE, *Sec.*

Feb. 8, 1855. 3w

Money Wanted.

All persons having notes or accounts with me will do well to call and settle. You will save cost by it, for money I intend to have.

T. C. WINGATE.

Feb. 8, 1855.

PUBLIC CELEBRATION.

THE committee appointed by the Asheville Division of the Sons of Temperance, to make arrangements for the due celebration of the 22d February, feel highly gratified to announce, that the *Rev. Dr. Chapman* of this place has consented to deliver the Address.

The committee hope that Dr. Chapman's reputation as an eloquent and popular speaker, will be sufficient to ensure a large audience, and earnestly solicit the friends of Temperance, among whom they class *all* the ladies, the members of other Divisions, and their fellow citizens generally, to honor the speaker, and the Division, with their presence.

J. A. PATTON,
R. B. VANCE,
J. D. HYMAN,
P. W. ROBERTS,
Committee.

Feb. 8, 1855. 3w

THAT COMMISSION HOUSE OF TINLEY & HERRON'S,

CHARLESTON, S. C.,

THE only house doing business in that city that *actually had any experience* in Receiving and Forwarding of Goods previous to the South Carolina Railroad quitting the business in July last, is still *open for the Receiving and Forwarding* of all kinds of goods, wares, merchandise, machinery, produce, &c.

If you want your goods forwarded without the vexatious delays and enormous expense bills paid the last season, and at the same time have your business done in such a manner that somebody *will be made responsible* for the damaged and lost packages; consign them to TINLEY & HERRON, who have Received and Forwarded all Goods consigned to them during all the past season without any extra charge over those established rates as given below, and up to this time have not encountered a solitary complaint.

Our Mr. Herron was Clerk of the Receiving and Forwarding Department of the South Carolina Rail Road Company for the past seven years, and is perfectly familiar with all their books, freight tariffs and rules of shipment, both by rail roads and vessels, together with the mode of proceedure to secure damages and pay for lost articles from other parties, the proper steps of which will be taken in all such cases without *loss or delay* to the owners. Another important advantage is that his thorough knowledge of all freights and rules of shipment enables him to instantly detect and correct any overcharge in the Bills of lading, which in all cases has to be done at that time, or *be lost to the owner*, in many instances greatly exceeding the commissions we charge. He was also raised in Charleston, is perfectly acclimated and free from the contagions of that city, therefore we will under all circumstances faithfully discharge any business entrusted to us.

All produce such as Wheat, Flour, Corn, Corn Meal, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Cotton, Rice, Rye, Oats, Hay, Tobacco wool, Feathers, Beeswax, Potatoes, Onions, &c., consigned to us, will be promptly sold and the proceeds returned without keeping the money a *few months* to speculate upon; for we wish it distinctly understood that we engage in no speculation whatever, all that we want is our commission, as follows:

For Receiving and Forwarding all ordinary packages of goods 10 cts; large packages of furniture and machinery, charges according to responsibility. Iron and steel in loose bars, 10 cts per hundred lbs., and storable for advancing freights and charges 2 1-2 per cent, which you can save by depositing the money with us for selling produce 2 1-2 per cent. We will also fill all orders in this market making the best selections for our patrons, at 1 1-2 per cent.

TINLEY & HERRON.

Charleston, Jan. 1st, 1855.

We beg leave to refer to the following gentlemen:
Rev. Thos. W. Atkin, Maj. M. M. Gaines, Asheville.
P. D. Gates, 12 Broadway, New York.
Col. James Gadsden, Charleston.
John Caldwell, President of S. C. Rail Road.
Thos. Waring, Auditor " " " "
John King, Agent " " " "
Hyatt, McBurney & Co., and J. S. & L. Bowie & Co., Charleston.
W. B. A. Ramsey, Secretary of State; A. R. Crozier, Comptroller of Treasury, and M. M. Swan, Nashville, Ten.
French & Van Epps, and J. J. Bryant, Chattanooga.
Q. A. Tipton, Railroad Agent, and merchants generally Louden, Tennessee.
N. Gammon & Son., T. J. & C. Powell, Craighead and Deaderick, Knoxville, Tennessee.
W. & T. Harris, Inman & Hamilton, Brunner & Mitchell, Fains & King, Dandridge, Tenn.

☞The Greenville, S. C. Mountaineer, Athens, (Ga.) Watchman, and Charlotte, N. C., Democrat, will each copy one year, and forward bill to T. & H.

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. tf

HATS! HATS! Of every description, new Spring styles, at

SMITH & McDOWELL'S.

State of North Carolina,

Caldwell County.

In Equity.—Bill Filed in Vacation.

Loyd T. Jones and wife Francis C.

vs.

William A. Ballew and John G. Ballew, Administrators of Peter Ballew, deceased; Philip Largent and wife Adalaide E., Robert Wakefield and wife Louisa R., Peter M. Ballew and Joseph R. Ballew, heirs at law of Peter Ballew, dec'd.

It appearing by the affidavit of one of the plaintiffs in this suit, that Peter M. Ballew and Joseph R. Ballew, are non-residents of this State, and live without the jurisdiction of this Court;—Notice is hereby given to the said Peter M. Ballew and Joseph R. Ballew, that they be and appear before the honorable the Judge of the Court of Equity for the county of Caldwell at the Court House in Lenoir, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the bill of complaint filed by complaiants, or judgment pro confesso will be taken.

Witness, William M. Puett, Clerk & Master of said Court, the 20th December, A. D., 1854.

W. M. PUETT, *C. M. E.*

January 4, 1855.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY
AND
DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

Fall and Winter Goods.
W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Are now receiving and opening a fresh stock of

WINTER GOODS,

embracing a handsome lot of Ladies Dress Goods.

—ALSO,—

Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, Blacksmith Tools, Hoes, Axes, Chains, &c., Sugar, Coffee and Molasses.

They hope to be able hereafter to keep their stock of Goods full, and invite their customers and all transient visiters to give them a call.

They make no promise to sell cheaper than their neighbors, but will promise that their customers can say so for them.

Hats and Caps.

A magnificent assortment of fashionable HATS and CAPS; consisting of

Silk, fur, and Brush Hats; every kind and color of Soft Hats; Plush, velvet, cloth, and military Caps,

are now opened at the cheap cash store of

JAMES M. BLAIR.

Asheville, January 11, 1855. tf

Sugar, Coffee,

Rice, syrup, molasses, copperas, and every thing in the grocery department. A very superior article of Brown Sugar, in 100 pound casks, for family use.

J. M. BLAIR.

Asheville, Jan. 11, 1855. tf

1 Bale Raw Cotton,

Great for *Comforts*, just received by the people's servants,

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854.

CHEAP CASH STORE

James M. Blair

Begs leave to call the attention of his friends and the public generally to the fact that he is now receiving and opening in the new brick store house opposite the Eagle Hotel, and recently occupied by Dr. Hilliard as a Drug Store, the most elegant and beautiful assortment of

GOODS

ever offered to the people of Western Carolina.

His stock is all fresh, having been purchased within a few days; and the assortment made up with special reference to the wants and tastes of the people of this section.

His Goods were bought to be sold, and be sold they shall, if there is any efficacy in low prices.—Cash buyers are invited to call and examine his

GOODS AND PRICES,

before purchasing elsewhere.

The usual country produce taken in exchange for Goods at cash prices.

Asheville, January 4, 1855. tf

CHANCERY SALE
Of Valuable Land, Slaves, and Turnpike Road.

IN obedience to a Decree of the Chancery Court, made at the December Term, 1854, held at Newport, for the county of Cocke, I will proceed to sell at the late residence of James Weaver, deceased, in Cocke county, Tenn., near the *Painted Rock*, upon the

14th Day of February next, (1855,)

and succeeding days, if necessary, upon a credit of twelve months, all the

Real Estate, Slaves & Turnpike Interest

Belonging to the Estate of James Weaver, dec'd, in Cocke county, to wit: The farm upon which the deceased lived, consisting of several tracts, in all about **1000 Acres**, upon which is cleared and in a state of cultivation over two hundred acres, and principally *bottom land* on the French Broad river. Out of said tracts Dower is to be assigned to the widow, and sold subject to the same. The place is well situated for a *Stand*, upon Weaver & Patton's Turnpike Road, and is better known by the travelling community than can be described. The ballance of the farm will be sold as thought best on the day of sale, after Dower has been assigned.

The tract known as the *Painted Rock* place, is also familiarly known, and contains about

125 Acres,

more or less, and is situated at the forks of the road, one leading to Greeneville, Tenn., and the other to Newport, a portion of which is cleared and in cultivation. There is upon said tract a valuable mill-seat, (the mill having been lately burned down.)

The tract of land known as *Weaver's lower place*, contains, by estimation, two hundred acres, and lies between French Broad and Pigeon rivers, and extends from one to the other, and is situated between the lands of Col. John Stuart and Gen. A. E. Smith, a great portion of which is cleared and in cultivation, and there is between 50 and 100 acres of the first bottom land upon the farm, which is admirably situated for a private residence, one mile and a quarter below the town of Newport.

Also, the balance of a five hundred acre tract purchased from W. C. Story, (number of acres not known) and lies adjoining the lands of Major Wm. Robinson, Peter F. Kindrick and others, and is a part of the tract upon which A. R. Garrison now lives.

The *Turnpike Road* is well known as Weaver & Patton's Road, and extends from the Painted Rock down the French Broad river. The one half interest in the same will be sold.

There are also **22 Likely and Valuable Negroes**, of different ages and sexes, ten of them grown and nearly so, to wit: Prince, Calvin, Joseph, George, and Rufus; Hannah, Malinda, Rachael, Clarissa and Lucy.—Some of the ballance are small: Solomon, Jesse, Aaron, Si, Columbus, Jerry, Charles, Cube, Henry, Lydia, Clarissa and Nancy.

Bond and security will be required of the purchasers, and a lien retained upon the property until the purchase money is paid.

A full description of all the property will be given on the day of sale.

D. W. STUART, *Clerk & Master.*

By WILLIAM MCSWEEN, *D. C. & M.*

December 19, 1854.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed his establishment one door *south* of the Cape Fear Bank. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes as he is now *permanent*, and determined to vie with any establishment in the State, for FASHION and WORKMANSHIP, to continue to receive the patronage of his annual paying customers.

H. F. WOLSTENHOLME.

Asheville, Sept. 28, 1854. tf

A POSITIVE CALL.

ALL persons indebted to me are notified that immediate settlement will save cost.

H. F. WOLSTENHOLME.

January 25, 1855. 6w.

MINERALOGY,
Assaying, Civil and Mining
Engineering, and Surveying.

THE subscriber is prepared to devote special attention to the above branches, and the application of Chemical Analysis thereto. Persons interested in MINING are invited to consult him for information or instruction in regard to the most recent and valuable methods of conducting the same.

Assays of Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper and other Mineral Ores, executed with punctuality and dispatch.

Assay specimens of one or two ounces, with a remittance of $5 00 for each Assay may be sent to the subscriber by mail. Metallic Ores tested by the most speedy and accurate process at $2 00 for each specimen.

WM. BEAL, A. M.

Murphey, N. C., January 4, 1855. 1y

NOTICE.

HAVING disposed of my entire stock of merchandize to Messrs. A. T. Summey & Co., I am desirous of closing my business as soon as possible; and now respectfully request all who are indebted to me to come forward and settle.

J. W. PATTON.

Asheville, January 4, 1855 tf

FIRST IN TOWN!
SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices,

April 6, 1854.

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not.

April 7.

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself.

Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

CLOTHS, cassimeres, fancy and black doe skins, kerseys, tweeds; and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

April 6.

Attention!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, prior to the 1st of January, 1854, are requested to come forward and settle, without further delay.

WM. L. HILLIARD.

Asheville, Dec. 21, 1854.

G. W. WHITSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Leather! Leather! Leather!!

A good supply of hemlock and oak tanned sole Leather, upper Leather, calf skins, shoe pegs, shoe thread, &c., for sale as low as any one in this country can offer, by

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 21, 1854.

For the Ladies, Especially

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaccas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, barages, delains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts; white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens, jackonnets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c. &c.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Ladies' Wear.

New and beautiful styles of delaines, merinos, alpaccas, and Persian cloths, at prices from 16 to 62 cents.

—Also—

A splendid assortment of opera flannels for sacks cloths and trimmings for cloaks, gloves & hosiery.

Also,

A heavy supply of Salisbury flannels, small figured delaines, flowered velvets, linseys and plaid flannels for children, at prices which need not fear competition.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 21, 1854.

2.000 lbs. Eastern Nails, at

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.

Dec. 14, 1854.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

Consisting of elephants, barking dogs, cats, sheep, cows, lions, ducks, eagles, clowns, monkeys, accordeons, fire crackers, Roman candles, sky rockets, crying babies, &c., just received and for sale at a trifle. Hurrah for the little 'uns and Christmas!

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 21, 1854.

Dry Goods.

Now on hand, at the new brick store house of Henry Stevens, opposite the Eagle Hotel, one of the largest and best selected stocks of Dry Goods ever offered in this market, consisting in part of

Silks, berages, shallies, merinos, mouslin de laines, plain and twilled Persian cloths, worsted goods of all descriptions and prices. Prints, alpaccas, shawls, a large & beautiful assortment of embroideries, silk and velvet ribbon, hosiery, gloves, bl'k and colored cloths, black & fancy cassimeres, plush, silk, satin and Valencia vestings, tweeds, jeans, Salisbury & opera flannels, thread, tape, needles, buttons, in fact everything that can be called for. All offered at very reduced prices for cash, by

JAMES M. BLAIR.

Asheville, Jan. 11, 1855. tf

DR. J. D. BOYD,

TENDERS his Professional services to the citizens of Asheville and surrounding country. He considers himself a permanent citizen, and will give his undivided attention to the *profession*, and to *cases* committed to his care.

☞Office, the one formerly occupied by A. S. Merrimon, Esq., south end of the Court House.

Residence, the house recently occupied by Dr. Hilliard.

Asheville, Dec. 21, 1854. tf

UNITED STATES MAIL.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
January 12, 1855.

Proposals for carrying the mails of the United States from the 1st day of July, 1855, to the 30th day of June, 1859, inclusive, in the State of NORTH CAROLINA, will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, in the city of Washington, until p. m. of 10th April, 1855, [to be decided by the 30th April, 1855,] on the routes and in the the times herein specified.

Bidders are requested to examine carefully the instructions, forms of proposals, &c., attached to this advertisement.

5731 From Salisbury, by Miranda, Spring Grove, Deep Well, Mt. Mourne, Beattie's Ford, Catawba Springs, Vesuvius Furnace, Spring Hill Forge, Lincolnton, White Pine, Buffalo Paper Mill, Sheiby C. H., Fillmore, Mooresboro', Webb's Ford, Rutherfordton, Green Hill, Chimney Rock, and Fair View, to Asheville, 145 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave Salisbury monday, wednesday and friday at 9 a m;

Arrive at Asheville next days by 12 at night;

Leave Asheville monday, wednesday and friday at 7 a m;

Arrive at Salisbury wednesday, friday, and sunday by 5 a m.

Proposals for separate schedules between Salisbury and Lincolnton and Lincolnton and Asheville will be considered, with a view to sending *through mails* via Charlotte. Proposals for three additional trips will also be considered, especially on that part of route between Lincolnton and Asheville.

5733 From Salisbury, by Cowansville, Statesville, Poplar Grove, Bunker Hill, Newton C. H., and Drowning Creek, to Morganton, 85 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Salisbury monday and friday at 9 a m;

Arrive at Newton same days by 9 p m;

Leave Newton tuesday and saturday at 4 a m;

Arrive at Morganton same days by 12 m;

Leave Morganton monday and friday at 9 a m;

Arrive at Statesville same days by 9 p m;

Leave Statesville tuesday and saturday at 4 a m;

Arrive at Salisbury same days by 12 m.

Proposals for a third weekly trip are invited.

5799 From Shelby, by Stice's Shoal, Erwinsville, Grassy Pond, Limestone Springs, S. C., Thickety Fork, Moultrie, and Hurricane, to Spartanburg C. H., 46 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Shelby wednesday and saturday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Spartanburg C. H. same days by 7 p m;

Leave Spartanburg C. H. thursday and sunday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Shelby same days by 7 p m.

Proposals to end at Limestone Springs are invited.

5800 From Shelby, by Birchettsville, Sandy Run, Grassy Pond, S. C., Allgoods, and Corohens to Spartanburg C. H., 38 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Shelby thursday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Spartanburg C. H. same day by 6 p m;

Leave Spartanburg C. H. friday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Shelby same day by 6 p. m.

5801 From Shelby, by Swangstown, New House, S. C., Antioch, and Clark's Fork, to Yorkville, 29 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Shelby tuesdays and fridays at 6 a m;

Arrive at Yorkville same days at 6 p m;

Leave Yorkville wednesdays and saturdays at 6 a m;

Arrive at Shelby same days by 6 p m.

Proposals for a third weekly trip are invited.

5802 From Rutherfordton, by Sandy Plains, Earlesville, S. C., Gowensville, Millburg, and Milford, to Greenville C. H., 52 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Rutherfordtou thursday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Greenville C. H. next day by 11 a m;

Leave Greenville C. H. friday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Rutherfordton next day by 7 p m.

5803 From Rutherfordton, by Logan's Store, Duncan's Creek, Polkville and Camp Call, to Garner's Ford, 36 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Rutherfordton friday at 5 a m;

Arrive at Garner's Ford same day by 6 p m;

Leave Garner's Ford thursday at 5 a m;

Arrive at Rutherfordton same day by 6 p m.

5804 From Rutherfordton, by Cooper's Gap and Mills' Gap, to Edneyville, 23 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Rutherfordton tuesday at 8 a m;

Arrive at Edneyville same day by 4 p m;

Leave Edneyville wednesday at 8 a m;

Arrive at Rutherfordton same day by 4 p m.

5805 From Rutherfordton, by Patten's Home, Golden Valley, Minersville and Dysonville, to Marion and back, by Sugar Hill and Cedar Creek, equal to 44 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Rutherfordton tuesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Marion same day by 6 p m;

Leave Marion wednesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Rutherfordton same day by 6 p m.

5806 From Garner's Ford, by Double Shoal, Pierceville, Shelby, Muddy Fork, and Old Furnace, to Dallas, and back by Crowder's Mountain, King's Mountain, White Plains, and Clingman, equal to 39 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Garner's Ford tuesday at 5 a m;

Arrive at Dallas same day by 6 p m;

Leave Dallas wednesday at 5 a m;

Arrive at Garner's Ford same day by 6 p m.

5807 From Asheville, by Sulphur Springs, Avery's Creek, Mills River, Boilston, Claytonville, Davidson's River, Cathey's Creek, Cherryfield, Hog Back Valley, and Georgetown, to Casher's Valley, 74 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Asheville friday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Casher's Valley next day by 6 p m;

Leave Casher's Valley wednesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Asheville next day by 6 p m.

Proposals to divide this route at Cathey's Creek will be considered.

5808 From Asheville, by Sul. Springs, Hommeny Creek, Pigeon River, Forks of Pigeon, Waynesville, Peru, Scott's Creek, Franklin, Skeench, Aquone, Head Tennessee, Valleytown, and Tomotla, to Murphy, 128½ miles, twice a week.

Leave Asheville monday and friday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Murphy wednesday and sunday by 7 p m;

Leave Murphy monday and thursday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Asheville wednesday and saturday by 7 p m.

5809 From Asheville, by Turkey Creek, Sandy Mush, Spring Creek, Fine's Creek, Crab Tree, Jonathan's Creek, and Balsom Mountain, to Waynesville, 64½ miles and back, once a week.

Leave Asheville friday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Waynesville next day by 8 p m;

Leave Waynesville wednesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Asheville next day by 8 p m.

5810 From Asheville, by Flat Creek, Gilbert's, Ivy Bend, Bull Creek, Walnut Creek, Jewell Hill, Indian Gap, Double Springs, Gahagen's, Big Laurel, Sulphur Springs, Tenn., Love's and White Sulphur, to Limestone Springs, 56 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Asheville monday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Limestone Springs next day by 6 p m;

Leave Limestone Springs wednesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Asheville next day by 6 p m.

5811 From Morganton, by Brindletown, Mountain Home, Minersville and Cuba, to Rutherfordton, 39 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Morganton wednesdays and saturdays at 5 a m;

Arrive at Rutherfordton same days by 7 p m;

Leave Rutherfordton tuesdays and fridays at 5 a m;

Arrive at Morganton same days by 7 p m.

5812 From Morganton, by Bridgewater, Marion C. H., Old Fort, and Swannanoa, to Asheville, 59 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Morganton sunday and wednesday at 1 a m;

Arrive at Asheville same days by 9 p m;

Leave Asheville sunday and thursday at 2 a m;

Arrive at Morganton same days by 8 p m.

5813 From Morganton, by Linville River, North Cove, Grassy Creek, Youngs, Bakersville, and Ledger, to Burnsville, 47 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Morganton tuesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Burnsville next day by 12 m;

Leave Burnsville wednesday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Morganton next day by 6 p m.

5814 From Morganton, by Perkinsville, Collettsville, Globe, Valle Crucis, Sugar Grove, Boone, Moretz Mill, and Elk Cross Roads, to Jefferson, 79 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Morganton saturday at 5 a m;

Arrive at Jefferson next day by 6 p m;

Leave Jefferson thursday at 5 a m;

Arrive at Morganton next day by 6 p m.

5815 From Lenoir, by Lovelady, Catawba View, and Wittenburg, to Taylorsville, and back by Little River and Deal's Mills to Lenoir, equal to 32 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Lenoir thursday at 7 a m;

Arrive at Taylorsville same day by 7 p m;

Leave Taylorsville wednesday at 8 a m;

Arrive at Lenoir same day by 4 p m.

5816 From Burnsville, by Day Book, Jack's Creek, Red Hill, Big Rock Creek, and Limestone Cave, Tenn., to Elizabethton, 50 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Burnsville thursday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Elizabethton next day by 12 m;

Leave Elizabethton friday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Burnsville next day by 6 p m.

5817 From Burnsville, by Bald Creek, Egypt, and Ramseytown, to Longmire's Tenn., 34 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Burnsville tuesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Longmire's wednesday at 6 a m;

Leave Longmire's wednesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Burnsville same day by 6 p m.

5818 From Burnsville, by Bald Creek, Paint Gap, Ivy, Democrat, Stockville, and Reem's Creek, to Asheville, 43 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Burnsville monday and thursday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Asheville same days by 6 p m;

Leave Asheville tuesday and friday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Burnsville same days by 6, p m.

5819 From Marion, by Black Mountain, Stone Mountain, and Edneyville, to Hendersonville, 42 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Marion wednesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Hendersonville next day by 11 a m;

Leave Hendersonville thursday at 2 p m;

Arrive at Marion next day by 6 p m.

5820 From Sugar Grove, by Sody and Trade, Tenn., to Taylorsville, 20 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Sugar Grove friday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Taylorsville same day by 1 p m;

Leave Taylorsville friday at 1½ p m;

Arrive at Sugar Grove next day by 10 a m.

5821 From Cedar Creek, by White Rock and Big Laurel, to Ivy, 34 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Cedar Creek tuesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Ivy same day by 6 p m;

Leave Ivy monday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Cedar Creek same day by 6 p. m.

5822 From Paint Rock, by Cato and Bridgeport, to Newport, Tenn., 21 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Paint Rock saturday at 12 m;

Arrive at Newport same day by 6 p m;

Leave Newport sunday at 7 a m;

Arrive at Paint Rock same day by 1 p m.

5823 From Ivy, by Clay, Flag Pond Tenn., Clear Branch and Indian Creek, to Longmire's, Ten., 31 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Ivy saturday at 7 a m;

Arrive at Longmire's same day by 6 p m;

Leave Longmire's sunday at 7 a m;

Arrive at Ivy same day by 6 p m.

5824 From Ivy, by Gabriel's Creek and Bull Creek, to Walnut Creek, 12½ miles and back, once a week.

Leave Ivy saturday at 7 a m;

Arrive at Walnut Creek same day by 12 m;

Leave Walnut Creek saturday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Ivy same day by 6 p m.

5825 From Grassy Creek, by Childsville, Yellow Mountain, Cranberry Forge, Roan Mountain, Tenn., and Dog River Cove, to Elizabethton, Tenn., 50 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Grassy Creek every wednesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Elizabethton next day by 12 m;

Leave Elizabethton thursday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Grassy Creek next day by 8 p m.

5826 From Franklin, by Clayton, Ga., and Tiger, to Clarksville, 50 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Franklin tuesday and friday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Clarksville next days by 6 p m;

Leave Clarksville monday and thursday at 5 a m;

Arrive at Franklin next days by 12 m.

5827 From Franklin, by Cowee and Alarka, to Chilhowee, 69 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Franklin thursday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Chilhowee next saturday by 12 m;

Leave Chilhowee monday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Franklin next wednesday by 6 p m.

5828 From Turtletown, by Kinsey's Store, Hiwassee Copper Mines, Pierceville, Chestnut Gap, and Santa Lucah, Ga., to Elijay, 48 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Turtletown monday at 3 p m;

Arrive at Elijay next day by 9 p m;

Leave Elijay wednesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Turtletown next day by 10 a m.

5829 From Murphy, by Ivy Log, Ga., to Blairsville, 22 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Murphy tuesday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Blairsville same day by 7 p m;

Leave Blairsville tuesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Murphy same day by 12 m.

5830 From Murphy, by Notila, Rollin, Hot House, Edom and Santa Lucah, to Elijay, Ga., 49 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Murphy fridays at 5 a m;

Arrive at Elijay same day by 8 p m;

Leave Elijay saturday at 5 a m;

Arrive at Murphy same day by 8 p m.

5831 From Quallatown, by Jonathan's Creek, to Waynesville, 20 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Quallatown monday at 5 a m;

Arrive at Waynesville same day by 12 m;

Leave Waynesville monday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Quallatown same day by 8 p m.

5832 From Quallatown, by Governor's Island, Stikoih, Alarka, and Fort Montgomery, to Valley Town, 47 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Quallatown tuesday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Valleytown next day by 7 p m;

Leave Valleytown thursday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Quallatown next day by 12 m.

5833 From Greenville, S. C., by Jones Gap and Davidson's River, to Hendersonville, N. C., 43 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Greenville friday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Hendersonville same day by 8 p m;

Leave Hendersonville saturday at 6

a m;

Arrive at Greenville same day by 8 p m.

5834 From Blairsville, by McEolia, Brasstown, Fort Hembree, and Tusquittee, to Aquone, 36 miles, once a week.

Leave Blairsville tuesday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Fort Hembree same day by 6 p m;

Leave Fort Hembree monday at 7 a m;

Arrive at Aquone same day by 12 m;

Leave Aquone monday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Fort Hembree same day by 6 p m;

Leave Fort Hembree tuesday at 7 a m;

Arrive at Blairsville same day by 12 m.

5835 From Casher's Valley to Clayton, Ga., — miles and back, once a week.

Bidders will state distance and schedule of departures and arrivals.

INSTRUCTIONS.

Form of a proposal where no change from advertisement is contemplated by the bidder.

I, ——, of ——, county of ——, State of ——, propose to convey the mails from July 1, 1855, to June 30, 1859, on route No. ——, from —— to ——, agreeable to the advertisement of the Postmaster General, dated January 12, 1855, and by the following mode of conveyance, viz.

for the annual sum of

dollars.

This proposal is made with full knowledge of the distance of the route, the weight of the mail to be carried, and all other particulars in reference to the route and service, and also after full examination of the instructions and requirements attached to the advertisement.

Dated

(Signed)

Form of a Guarantee.

The undersigned, residing at ——, State of —— undertake that, if the foregoing bid for carrying the mail on route No. —— be accepted by the Postmaster General, the bidder shall, prior to the 1st day of July, 1855, or as soon thereafter as may be, enter into the required obligation to perform the service proposed, with good and sufficient sureties.

This we do with a full knowledge of the obligations and liabilities assumed by guarantors under the 27th section of the act of Congress of July 2, 1836.

Dated

(Signed by two guarantors.)

Form of Certificate.

The undersigned, postmaster of ——, State of ——, certifies under his oath of office, that he is acquainted with the above guarantors, and knows them to be men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

Dated

(Signed.)

The sufficiency of guarantors on proposals may be certified by a judge of a court of record, and by postmasters at the following offices, and *no others*:

In the State of NORTH CAROLINA, postmasters of offices at the court-house or county seat of each county; and at Chapel Hill, Davidson College, Enfield, Fayetteville, Franklinton, Gaston, Goldsboro,' Greensboro,' Henderson, Kenansville, Milton, Murfreesboro', Oxford, Salem, Scotland Neck, Williamston, Yanceyville.

Conditions to be incorporated in the contracts to the extent the department may deem proper.

1. Seven minutes are allowed to each intermediate office, when not otherwise specified, for assorting the mails; but on railroad and steamboat routes there is to be no more delay than is sufficient for an exchange of the mail bags.

2. On routes where the mode of conveyance admits of it, the special agents of the department, also post office blanks, mail bags, locks and keys, are to be conveyed without extra charge.

3. On railroad and steamboat lines, British and Canada mails, when offered, are to be conveyed without additional pay; also, the route agents of the department, for whose exclusive use, while travelling with the mails, a commodious car, or apartment in the centre of a car, properly lighted, warmed, and furnished, and adapted to the convenient assortment and due security of the mails is to be provided by the contractor, under the direction of the department.

4. No pay will be made for trips not performed; and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connexion with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Deduction will also be ordered for a grade of performance inferior to that specified in the contract. For repeated delinquencies of the kind herein specified, enlarged penalties, proportioned to the nature thereof and the importance of the mail, may be made.

5. For leaving behind, or throwing off the mails, or any portion of them, for the admission of passengers, or for being concerned in setting up or running an express conveying commercial intelligence ahead of the mail, a quarter's pay may be deducted.

6. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificates of postmasters. or the affidavits or other creditable persons, for failing to arrive in contract time; for neglecting to take the mail from, or deliver it into, a post office; for suffering it (owing either to the unsuitableness of the place or manner of carrying it) to be injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, a coach, car, or steamboat on a route.

7. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures to run agreeably to contract, for disobeying the Post Office laws, or the instructions of the department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the department to do so; for assigning the contract without the assent of the Postmaster General; for running an express as aforesaid; or for transporting persons or packages conveying mailable matter out of the mail.

8. The Postmaster General may order an increase of service on a route by allowing therefor a *pro rata* increase on the contract pay. He may change the schedule of arrivals and departures, without increase of pay, provided he does not curtail the amount of running time. He may also order an increase of speed, he allowing, within the restrictions of the law, a *pro rata* increase of pay for the additional stock or carriers, if any. The contractor may however, in the case of increase of speed, relinquish the contract by giving prompt notice to the department that he prefers doing so to carrying the order into effect. The Postmaster General may also curtail or discontinue the service, at *pro rata* decrease of pay, allowing one month's extra compensation on the amount dispensed with, whenever, in his opinion, the public interests do not require the same, or in case he desires to supersede it by a different grade of transportation.

9. Payments will be made for the service by collections from, or drafts on. postmasters, or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter—say in February, May, August, and November.

10. The distances are given according to the best information; but no increased pay will be allowed should they be greater than advertised, if the points to be supplied be correctly stated. Bidders must inform themselves on this point.

11. The Postmaster General is prohibited by law from knowingly making a contract for the transportation of the mails with any person who shall have entered into, or proposed to enter into, any combination to prevent the making of any bid for a mail contract by any other person or persons, or who shall have made any agreement, or shall have given or performed, or promised to give or perform, any consideration whatever, or to do, or not to do, anything whatever, in order to induce any other person or persons not to bid for a mail contract. Particular attention is called to the 28th Section of the act of 1836, prohibiting combinations to prevent bidding.

12. A bid received after time—viz: 3 p. m. of the 10th of April, 1855—or without the guarantee required by law, or that combines several routes in one sum of compensation, cannot be considered in competition with a regular proposal reasonable in amount.

13. Bidders should, in all cases, first propose for service strictly according to the advertisement, and then if they desire, *separately* for different service; and if the *regular* bid be the lowest offered for the advertised service, the other bids may be considered, if the alterations proposed are recommended by the postmasters and citizens interested, or if they shall appear manifestly right and proper.

14. There should be but one route bid for in a proposal.

15. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the name and residence of the bidder, and those of each member of a firm, where a company offers, should be distinctly stated; also, the mode of conveyance, if a higher mode than horseback be intended. The words "with due celerity, certainty and security," inserted to indicate the mode of conveyance, will constitute a "*star bid.*"

16. Bidders are requested to use, as far as practicable, the printed form of proposal furnished by the department, to write out in full the sum of their bids, and to retain copies of them.

No altered bids can be considered, and no bids once submitted can be withdrawn.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons. General guarantees cannot be admitted.

17. The bid should be sealed; superscribed "mail proposals, State of North Carolina," addressed "Second Assistant Postmaster General," Contract Office, and sent by *mail,* not by, or to, an agent, and postmasters will not enclose proposals (or letters of any kind) in their quarterly returns.

18. The contracts are to be executed and returned to the department by or before the 1st of July, 1855, but the service must be commenced on the mail day next after that date, whether the contracts be executed or not. No proposition for transfers will be considered until the contracts are executed in due form and received at the department; and then no transfers will be allowed unless good and sufficient reasons therefor are given, to be determined by the department.

19. Postmasters at offices on or near railroads, but more than eighty rods from a station, will, immediately after the 10th of April next, report their exact distance from the nearest station, and how they are otherwise supplied with the mail, to enable the Postmaster General to direct a mail-messenger supply from the 1st of July next.

20. Section 18 of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1845, provides that contracts for the transportation of the mail shall be let, "in every case, to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guarantees for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of such transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty, and security of such transportations." Under this law a new description of bids has been received. It does not specify a mode of conveyance, but engages to take the entire mail each trip with celerity, certainty, and security, using the terms of the law. These bids are styled, from the manner in which they are designated on the books of the department, "*star bids*" and they will be construed as providing for the entire mail, *however large,* and *whatever may be the mode of conveyance necessary to insure its "celerity, certainty, and security."*

In all cases where the lowest grade of service is believed to be sufficient, the lowest bid will be accepted if duly guarantied, in preference to a "star" or specific bid.

When the lowest bid is not a star bid, and specifies either *no* mode or an *inadequate* mode of conveyance, it will not be accepted, but set aside for a specific bid proposing the necessary service.

When the bid does not specify a mode of conveyance, also when it proposes to carry "according to the advertisement," but without such specification, it will be considered as a proposal for horseback service.

21. A modification of a bid, in any of its essential terms, is tantamount to a new bid, and cannot be received, so as to interfere with regular competition, after the last hour set for receiving bids.

22. Postmasters are to be careful not to certify the sufficiency of guarantors or sureties without knowing that they are persons of sufficient responsibility; and all bidders, guarantors, and sureties are distinctly notified that, on a failure to enter into or perform the contracts for the service proposed for in the accepted bids, their legal liabilities will be enforced against them.

23. The contracts will be substantially in the forms heretofore used in this department, except in the respects particularly mentioned in these instructions; and on all railroad and steamboat routes the contractors will be required to deliver the mails into the post offices at the ends of the routes and into all the intermediate post offices not more than eighty rods from the railroad or landing.

24. Present contractors, and persons known at the department, must equally with others, procure guarantors and certificates of their sufficiency substantially in the forms above prescribed.—The certificates of sufficiency must be signed by a postmaster at one of the places before named, or a judge of a court of record.

Postmasters at the ends of routes on which they think the present mode of conveyance inadequate, will weigh the mail each trip for six successive weeks on weekly routes, and three weeks on other routes, and report the result by the 10th April, 1855.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Postmaster General.

12w.

Express Line

From Augusta to Ninety-Six, via Edgefield.

THE Stage will leave Augusta every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; leave Ninety-Six every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Passengers by this line can come through in one day from Greenville, S. C., to Augusta, Ga. This will make a Daily Line on the road. Mr. Douglas runs triweekly, so by this route there is no delay. The proprietor will run his large *Hack* mounted on eliptic springs, carrying 12 passengers. Fare through $5. To Edgefield $2.

Seats can be secured at the Eagle and Phœnix Hotel, Augusta; at Nicholas' Hotel, Edgefield; at Ninety-Six at the Hotel; at Greenville, S. C., opposite the Mansion House. All packages and fare must be pre-paid.

Leaves Augusta 8 1-2, a. m. Leaves Ninety-Six on the arrival of the cars from Greenville.—We will wait until the up-train arrives at Ninety-Six.

W. CRAWFORD.

January 4, 1855. tf

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL

April 7.

SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

The Last Call.

IT is now near the 1st day of January, 1855, and all persons indebted to us are requested, for the last time, to call and make payment. With many we have waited long, and now we are compelled to collect. If payment is not made during the month of January, you may look for your note or account in the hands of an officer. Collect we must. Further indulgence cannot be given. SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 21, 1854.

"Make the Fur Fly."

WANTED, at prices which will pay,

1,000	Beaver Skins,
1,000	Otter "
10,000	Coon "
10,000	Gray Fox "
10,000	Red Fox "
10,000	Black Fox "
10,000	Wild Cat "
20,000	Mink "
50,000	Opossum "
50,000	Rabbit "
50,000	Muskrat "

Hunters, wake up! bring these things in and give us the first offer, which we think is our right, as we buy *all kinds of fur.*

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 21, 1854.

BOOK STORE.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that he has just opened a large assortment of

Books and Stationary,

consisting of a greater variety than has ever before been presented in Western Carolina. In addition to his stock of

School Books,

which comprises all the different series used in the various Schools and Academies in this section, he has an extensive variety of miscellaneous works, embracing most of the standard works in poetry and prose. Among the number are *GIFT BOOKS*, of various kinds, for Christmas and New Year, and some fine and pretty Ladies' Albums. He has also a large number of *VALENTINES* for young people—and for old bachellers and old maids, too, if they ever deal in the article. Also some very beautiful miniature oil and other paintings. His

Stationery

is of the finest quality, and is complete in its variety—all sorts of Paper, Pens, and Ink; Envelopes of every description—fine note paper for Ladies, &c., &c. He has seventeen different varieties of

Perfumery,

most exquisite odor; likewise a very superior quality of SOAP of all kinds. His stock of

Jewelry

is of unsurpassed beauty, challenging the admiration and eliciting the eulogiums of every beholder. It consists of Gold and Silver Watches, Watch Chains, Breastpins, Earrings, Finger Rings, Gold Pencils, &c. All are invited to call and examine his stock—particularly the ladies.

To gentlemen the subscriber would say, that he has the *very best* Cigars and Tobacco ever offered for sale in this market. Walking Canes, Razors, Strops and Brushes, Pocket Knives, Chessmen and boards Backgammon boards, and an infinite number of other articles "too numerous to mention," will be found at the Book Store, under Temperance Hall, and one door below Patton & McKee's corner; all of which will be sold *very cheap,* and *only for cash.*

JOHN D. HYMAN.

November 30, 1854—3m

A. W. BURTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

☞Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.

Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.

April 6, 1854.

GAITHER & ERWIN,

WILL practice Law in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy; and in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

Collections attended to in all the counties composing the 7th Judicial Circuit. Address, B. S. Gaither, Morganton, N. C.; Marcus Erwin, Asheville, N. C.; or A. H. Gaither, Franklin, N. C.

March 30, 1854. tf

SHAWLS, SHAWLS!

At prices ranging from 25 cents to $6. New, beautiful, and lower than last winter.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854. tf

Boots and Shoes.

Gentlemen's water proof sewed Boots, Ladies' Gaiters and Buskins; children's walking shoes and slippers; ladies and gentlemen's Overshoes; a very superior article of

Cork Soles,

from the well known establishment of Miles & Son. For sale at the cheap cash store of

J. M. BLAIR.

January 11, 1855. tf

JOHN W. WILSON,

Fashionable Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his old friends and the public, that he has again commenced business, and may be found at his new establishment, two doors south of the Cape Fear Bank, Main street. Work warranted.

Asheville, May 11, 1854. 1y

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

NOTICE.

Gentlemen desiring military promotion are notified that an election will shortly be ordered for the office of Brigadier General of the militia in the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson and Haywood—the 19th Brigade—attached to the 10th Division.

R. M. HENRY, Maj. Gen.

Head Quarters, Sulphur Springs, Nov. 23, 1854.

Z. B. Vance,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

August 25, 1853. 211

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

R. M. HENRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods and Clothing,

131 MEETING STREET,

Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, } { P. M. CRAIGMILES,
R. W. PULLIAM, } { A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

Receiving and Forwarding

GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

A superb assortment, cheap as any body can sell, now opening at S. & McD'S.

GOWER & SINGLETON,

Receiving, Forwarding & Commission

MERCHANTS,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

February 2, 1854 283—1y

Carriage Making, Repairing and Blacksmithing.

TRIPLETT & SMITH,

HAVE formed a partnership for the purpose of Carriage making and repairing, in their numerous departments. All descriptions of vehicles made to order, and kept constantly on hand. They have the very best of workmen and materials, and their customers may rely on *good* and *fine* work of all kinds. They do not expect to succeed in business by clap trap and humbuggery, and will, as heretofore, turn off none but *first rate* work.

Repairing done with despatch.

Horse shoeing and blacksmithing executed in a superior manner.

Prices as low as any other establishment, North or South, and all work warranted.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
JAMES SMITH.

Asheville, May 18, 1854.

N. B. A good wood workman, and a painter and trimmer, wanted immediately.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

Those Interested Will Read This Notice.

We are under the paessing necessity of saying to these indebted to us, that we must have money; and if payment is not made by the 1st of January next, we will be under the necessity of forcing collections.

RANKIN & PULLIAM.

Oct. 20, '53.

Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

Fall and Winter GOODS.

JOSEPH B. LOWENBERG & CO.

HAVE just received a new and well selected stock of *CLOTHING*, suitable to the present and approaching season. Among their stock may be found

OVERCOATS, from common to the most superb article.

DRESS COATS, frock coats, business coats and sacks, in endless variety.

PANTS, a beautiful and desirable assortment.

VESTS, of every color, quality, style & price.

Boys' Clothing.

A rich, varied and elegant assortment.

Boots, shoes, collars, handkerchiefs, neck-ties, cravats, suspenders, &c. In a word, a complete outfit can be had, on terms so low that the purchaser cannot help being pleased.

When we say we can sell goods *low,* we mean just what we say; and invite our friends and customers and the public generally, to call and test the matter. Thankful for past favors, it shall be our object to merit a liberal patronage.

Call nearly opposite W. D. Rankin & Co's. main street. October 19, 1854. 6m.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Department.

A man, by calling on us early, can be fitted out and out, from a shirt collar standing at an angle of 45 degrees, to a pair of high heeled socks. Call at once, and the thing shall be *did.*

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854—tf

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candies, raisins citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron nails, leather, castings, and everything else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6, 1854.

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

——*ALSO*——

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagional Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

Something New!

BE IT KNOWN,

AND let it go forth upon the wings of the wind to every individual in the State of North Carolina, that

PULVERMACHER'S

HYDRO ELECTRIC-VOLTAIC CHAINS,

are the *only* truly *scientific* remedy by which all *NERVOUS DISEASES* can be *quickly* relieved and *permanently cured.*

Rheumatism, Periodical Nervous Headache, Painful and Swelled Joints, Uterine Pains, Dyspepsia, Paralysis, Sciatica, Pains between the Shoulders, Neuralgia of the Face, Indigestion, Flatulence, Palpitation of the Heart, General Debility, Asthma,

HISTORY.

The Hydro Electric-Voltaic Chains were first introduced in France three years since, by the far-celebrated French Professor Pulvermacher, as an entirely *new* and *novel* mode of applying Electro-magnetism in the *cure of Nervous Diseases*—and after being subjected to the most *thorough trial,* by the first medical men of that city, in every hospital they were pronounced to be the most *efficacious* of any remedial agent yet discovered, for the *rapid relief* and *permanent cure* of the above mentioned diseases and were also recommended to the favor of the French government, who granted a patent in the year 1849. During the years 1850 and '51 they were introduced into Austria, Germany, Belgium, and also patented in those countries, where they not only met with the sanction of almost every learned man of Europe but were brought into general use in every hospital on the Eastern continent, and the *beneficial results* produced in the cure of Nervous Diseases, found to be *astonishing* and *strange.* The Chains were first introduced in this country one year since, in the city of New York, where their *fame* had already preceded them. They were at once submitted to a trial in the hospitals of that city, by the celebrated Professors Valentine Mott, Post, Van Buren, Carnochan, who readily discovered that they certainly possessed *extraordinary* power in the treatment and cure of Nervous Diseases, and at once advised their *general use* throughout this country, by publishing their opinions in a pamphlet which may be obtained (gratis) of any of the advertised agents in the state.

THE SALE AND DEMAND

has been *unparalleled* since their first introduction, and not *one person* can be found that has expressed himself dissatisfied with their use, and in no instance have they *failed* to perform what they claim to. They are so constructed, as to be worn next to the skin, upon the part diseased, and by simply moistening them with common vinegar, a constant current of *uninterrupted Electro-Magnetism is produced,* which supplies the *exhausted* Nervous System with that essential Fluid which is the source of so much pain and suffering.

IN FEMALE DISEASES

they are rapidly taking the place of all *Nostrums* taken into the stomach, for they neither *sicken* nor *disgust,* and can be used at all times with the most perfect safety. They are equally applicable to adults and children, and will last for years with no danger of getting out of repair, and can be sent by mail to any part of the United States.—Price of Chains $3 and $5, accompanied by a pamphlet of 36 pages, giving a *clear* and full account of the mode of use. The Chains may be seen on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, New York, where they attract great attention from the learned and scientific.

CAUTION TO LADIES.

Ladies who are *enciente* are requested not to use them, for by so doing unpleasant results frequently follow.

The Electric Chains are for sale in all the principal cities in the United States. SMITH & McDOWELL, only Agents for Asheville N. C.,

JOSEPH STEINERT,
General Agent, 568 Broadway, N. Y.,

August 10, 1854.

BONHAM'S

Improved Garment Cutter.

THE subscribers having purchased the right of the State of North Carolina to this celebrated and important invention, offer for sale County Rights, on such terms as will enable the purchaser to make from three to five hundred dollars in a few weeks.

The great recommendations of this Patent are: cheapness, simplicity, and certainty. By this system, any one can in a few hours learn to cut any garment in a neat and fashionable manner.

We are now traveling in the State, and expect to visit nearly all the counties in the course of a few months, and will dispose of territory on liberal terms.

Any desired information, either in regard to the system, or the purchase of territory, may be had by addressing the Editor of this paper.

W. J. GARTRELL,
J. W. BEASLEY,
E. R. KIKER,
G. B. GILLESPIE, Agent.

Feb. 3, 1853. tf

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-head, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ring worm or tetter, rheumatism, gout, old sores.—From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he *will* turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant.—He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., *March* 2. 1854.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohuttah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton, Georgia.

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton, Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well, I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers, to delay no time, but place themselves under the treatment of Dr. Clopton, immediately and be cured.

MRS. LUCY HARALSON,
Whitfield County, Ga.

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Oct. 20.

Port Folios,

For sale at the BOOK STORE.

Nov. 30.

Wide Awake, Know Nothing, and Young America Hats, together with Plush caps, and other styles, compose a part of the large stock of goods to be found at

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.

Dec. 21, 1854.

ALL SORTS OF BLANKS & Blank Books for sale at the BOOK STORE.

November 30.